

## **Gloucester County Index of Sites**

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### **Blue Bell Estates Ground Water Contamination**

## Whitehall Road, Salem Road and Teal Court Franklin Township

**Gloucester County** 

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterMercuryMonitoring

Potable Water Mercury Treating

FUNDING SOURCESAMOUNT AUTHORIZEDSpill Fund\$4,0001981 Bond Fund\$4,000Corporate Business Tax\$6,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department between 1998 and 1999 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the five wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation sampled 65 additional potable wells in the area in 1999 but did not identify any others that were contaminated with mercury above the Drinking Water Standard. NJDEP subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term remedy to provide potable water to the residents. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells inside and outside of the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

## **Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination**

### **Buckhorn & Madrone Avenues**

**Monroe Township** 

**Gloucester County** 

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsConfirmed

Mercury

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

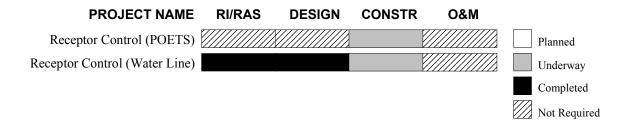
Mercury

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund\$10,000Corporate Business Tax\$977,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1998 and 2000 identified 29 private potable wells in this development that were contaminated with mercury or chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The sources of the contamination are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the 29 contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP subsequently delineated separate Currently Known Extents (CKEs) for the mercury and volatile organic contamination, and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that identified extension of the public water lines as the most cost-effective long-term remedy to provide potable water to the residences in the CKEs. The Monroe Township Municipal Utilities Authority installed the water lines in 2001 using funds provided by NJDEP. Connection of the residences to the water lines is scheduled to occur in 2002. NJDEP is conducting additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.



# Elk Township Municipal Building Ground Water Contamination

Whig Lane Road Elk Township Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround Water1,2,3-TrichloropropaneConfirmed

Potable Water 1,2,3-Trichloropropane Treating

FUNDING SOURCESAMOUNT AUTHORIZEDSpill Fund\$4,000Corporate Business Tax\$50,000

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Routine sampling of public noncommunity supply wells conducted by NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2000 revealed that the potable well at the Elk Township Municipal Building was contaminated with 1,2,3-trichloropropane at levels exceeding New Jersey's drinking water guideline for this compound. This volatile organic compound is an impurity of 1,2-dichloropropane, which was widely used as a soil fumigant until it was banned in the late 1980s. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted sampling during 2001 that identified seven private potable wells in the area that were contaminated with 1,2,3-trichloropropane at levels exceeding the drinking water guideline. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the well at the municipal building and on the contaminated private potable wells as interim measures to provide potable water for the occupants. NJDEP plans to sample additional nearby wells during 2002 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and to evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

### Franklin Burn Sites (1-7)

### Various Locations Franklin Township Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Metals Recovery Federal Lead OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED Ground Water	CONTAMINANTS Metals	STATUS Delineating
Soil	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Pesticides Metals	Partially Removed/ Delineating
Surface Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineating
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineating

**FUNDING SOURCES** 

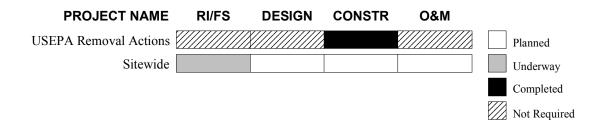
Superfund

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED** 

\$2,965,000

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of seven separate parcels of land, or subsites, located within a one square mile area. Prior to 1988, insulated wires and other electrical items were burned at these locations to remove the plastic coatings and recover the copper components. The burning operations generated piles of ash contaminated with hazardous substances. Between 1989 and 1992, USEPA consolidated and covered the contaminated material with impermeable liners, fenced the sites to prevent trespassing and disposed of 3,600 cubic yards of contaminated ash and soil from four of the seven subsites. USEPA added to the Franklin Burn sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1996 and the following year excavated and disposed of almost 6,000 cubic yards of contaminated ash and soil from the three remaining subsites. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination remaining at the sites and evaluate cleanup alternatives is underway. The RI/FS has included sampling of the soil and ground water as well as the surface water and sediments of Hayes Branch and wetland areas. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the final remedial actions to address these media, which will be outlined in one or more Records of Decision (ROD) for the site.



### **Jack's Auto Service Station**

Sicklerville Road and Route 322 Monroe Township Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** 1901 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Sales and Repair

State Lead **OPERATION STATUS:** Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsRemoving

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Confirmed

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

**FUNDING SOURCES**1981 Bond Fund
\$338,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Leaking underground storage tanks contaminated the soil and ground water at this former gas station. In 1990, the underground tanks were removed and ground water monitor wells were installed at the site. Sampling of the monitor wells revealed that free-product gasoline was present on the water table. In 1993, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation installed a free-product recovery/ground water remediation system to remove the floating gasoline product and prevent off-site migration of the highly contaminated ground water. NJDEP is overseeing operation and maintenance (O&M) of this system. Although ground water sampling over the past several years had shown that free-product was not present on the water table and the levels of dissolved contaminants had decreased, free-product was again observed in the ground water monitor wells at the site in late 2001. Drought conditions are believed to be contributing to the reappearance of free-product in the ground water. NJDEP will continue to monitor the ground water at the site to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Free Product Recovery System					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

### Lipari Landfill

### Route 322 Mantua Township Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** 261 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill

Federal Lead **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 16 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsTreating

Metals

Surface Water Metals Treated

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Capped

Metals

Sediment Volatile Organic Compounds Treated/Removed

Metals

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

 Superfund
 \$106,007,000

 Spill Fund
 \$285,000

 1981 Bond Fund
 \$7,967,000

 Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund
 \$1,963,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Lipari Landfill is a former sand and gravel pit that operated as a solid waste disposal facility between 1958 and 1971. The landfill occupies approximately six acres of the 15-acre property. Thousands of drums and several hundred thousand gallons of hazardous chemical wastes, including solvents, paints and paint thinners, formaldehyde and resins, were reportedly disposed of at the site while it was in operation. Leachate from the landfill contaminated the underlying Cohansey Aquifer, the adjacent marshlands, Chestnut Branch stream, Rabbit Run stream and Alcyon Lake, which was closed for recreational use due to health concerns. USEPA added Lipari Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983 and subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives.

To facilitate the remedial process, USEPA has addressed the landfill and off-site areas in three phases, or Operable Units (OU): capping and containing the landfill and the landfill leachate (OU1), remediation of the contaminated ground water and landfill leachate (OU2), and remediation of the contaminated sediments in the marsh, streams and Alycon Lake (OU3). In 1982, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a landfill cap and an underground containment wall, also known as a "slurry wall", around the site. These remedial measures were completed in 1984. In 1985, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2 that required installation of a system to flush the landfill with water to remove the contaminants, followed by extraction and on-site treatment of the generated leachate. USEPA completed construction of the landfill flushing system in 1992 and is operating and maintaining the landfill cap and landfill flushing system. More than 115 million gallons of landfill leachate, as well as 130 million gallons of contaminated ground water from off-site areas, have been captured and treated to date.

In 1988, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU3 that required capturing and treating the off-site contaminated ground water, dredging contaminated sediments from the streams, marsh and Alcyon Lake, thermally treating the stream and marsh sediments on-site and disposing of the treated sediments and the slightly contaminated sediments from Alcyon Lake at an off-site location. A Responsible Party for the site implemented the work required by the third ROD, excavating and treating approximately 128,000 tons of contaminated soil from the marsh area and backfilling the excavated areas with clean soil, and removing more than 85,000 tons of sediments from Alcyon Lake. Alcyon Lake was returned to public use in 1995, and the OU3 remedial actions were determined to be complete by USEPA in 2000. The Responsible Party has spent \$122,000,000 on remedial activities at this site, which is in addition to the funds expended by NJDEP and USEPA.

## Lipari Landfill

(Continued from previous page)



# Manchester Machinery & Salvage Company 4 Crown Point Road West Deptford Township Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** 350 **LOT:** 19,20,21,22,25 & 26

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund **TYPE OF FACILITY:** Welding, Scrap Metal Recovery &

State Lead Chemical Transport

**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 80 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsInvestigating

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Pesticides

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Investigating

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Pesticides

Sediments Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Investigating

## **FUNDING SOURCES**Corporate Business Tax

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED** 

\$50,000

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Manchester Machinery & Salvage Company site encompasses approximately 80 acres on six lots. The main industrial facilities are located on two lots (25 and 26) that are bordered by commercial offices to the north, by farmland to the east and expansive wetlands along Mantua Creek to the south. Three contiguous lots (19, 20 and 21) that are currently vacant are located southwest of the main industrial facilities. The Shell Oil Company owned lot 22 between 1961 and 1995 and leased this lot to Manchester Machinery for agricultural purposes between 1961 and 1975. Manchester Machinery violated the terms of its lease with Shell Oil and conducted operations on this parcel that resulted in soil contamination. Shell Oil cleaned up the contamination in 1994 under a Memorandum of Agreement with NJDEP. Dana Transport Inc., a chemical transport business, purchased lots 25 and 26 from Manchester Machinery & Salvage in 1987 and lot 22 from Shell Oil Company in 1995. The company operates its central trucking hub at the site.

Between the 1960s and the mid-1980s, Manchester Machinery & Salvage conducted a variety of industrial activities at the site that may have contaminated the soil, ground water and adjacent wetlands. Suspected sources of contamination during this time include discharges of petroleum product from scrap metal recycling and steam cleaning of tanker trucks, discharges of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from scrap metal salvage of transformers and leaks of petroleum product from above ground and underground storage tanks. Several specific areas of concern have been identified by NJDEP: a former waste oil and diesel tank storage area, discolored subsurface soil, the tank wash pad, a sludge pit area, Mantua Creek sediments and the adjacent wetlands and site-wide ground water. The owner/operator of Manchester Machinery has declined to conduct an investigation and cleanup under an Administrative Consent Order with NJDEP. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 2001 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate remedial alternatives.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

### **Matteo Iron and Metal**

1708 Route 130 West Deptford Township Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** 128 **LOT:** 2

325 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Scrap Metal Reclamation

State Lead **OPERATION STATUS:** Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 80 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSSoilPetroleum HydrocarbonsDelineating

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Arsenic Lead

Ground Water Petroleum Hydrocarbons Delineating

Lead

Sediments Petroleum Hydrocarbons Delineating

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Lead

**FUNDING SOURCES**1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
\$75,000
\$764,000

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A scrap metal recycling facility currently operates at the northeast portion of this site. Prior to its purchase by Matteo & Sons, the property was a farm. A branch of Hessian Run flows through the site. NJDEP has conducted numerous inspections of the site dating back to the early 1970s. During these inspections it was noted that portions of the property had been used to landfill domestic and industrial waste. In addition, it has been reported that at one time the current operator recycled vehicle batteries and landfilled the battery casings near Hessian Run. Reviews of historical aerial photographs have confirmed that significant disturbances occurred at this area during the past. A site inspection conducted by NJDEP in 1991 revealed partially crushed 55-gallon drums containing various materials that appeared to be waste petroleum product. Preliminary sampling has confirmed that the soil and ground water at the site and the sediments in Hessian Run are contaminated with organic compounds and lead. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 2000 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

# Nicholas Drive Ground Water Contamination Nicholas Drive Franklin Township Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable State Lead, IEC OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsDelineating

Mercury

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

Mercury

FUNDING SOURCESAMOUNT AUTHORIZEDSpill Fund\$8,000Corporate Business Tax\$68,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1999 and 2001 identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants are benzene and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), both of which are found in gasoline. The sources of the volatile organic compounds and mercury are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded that continued use of POET systems in the affected homes is the most cost-effective long-term option to provide potable water for the area. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

# North Main Street Ground Water Contamination Various Locations Monroe Township Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsConfirmed

Mercury

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

Mercury

**FUNDING SOURCES**Spill Fund

Spill Fund

Spind

Sp

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by USEPA, the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1999 and 2001 identified eleven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminant was tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The sources of the mercury and volatile organic compounds are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP is using the sampling results to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and to evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

### **Rex Avenue Ground Water Contamination**

## Rex Avenue, Radix Road & Orchard Drive Monroe Township

**Gloucester County** 

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterMercuryConfirmed

Potable Water Mercury Treating

**FUNDING SOURCES**Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
\$7,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department between 1998 and 2001 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to sample additional nearby wells during 2002 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and to evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

# South Black Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination South Black Horse Pike Monroe Township Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential\Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsDelineating

Mercury

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

Mercury

FUNDING SOURCESAMOUNT AUTHORIZEDSpill Fund\$1,000Corporate Business Tax\$20,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department, USEPA and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1998 and 2000 identified 24 private potable wells on South Black Horse Pike between Whitehall Road and Coles Mill Road that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) was the primary volatile organic contaminant found in the wells. The sources of the mercury and volatile organic contamination are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the well contamination and is evaluating long-term alternatives to supply potable water to homes in the CKE. NJDEP is also conducting an investigation to identify possible sources of the volatile organic contamination. A source investigation for mercury is not planned due to the relatively low levels of this contaminant.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

## Struthers Dunn Incorporated 568 Lambs Road Pitman Bor

Pitman Borough Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** 254 **LOT:** 24, 30, 31

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronics Manufacturer

State Lead **OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 12 Acres SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsDelineating

Soil Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating

Metals

Surface Water Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating

Sediments Volatile Organic Compounds Delineating

Metals

Building Interior Asbestos Delineating

#### **FUNDING SOURCES**

#### **AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**

Hazardous Site Discharge Cleanup Fund \$38,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Struthers Dunn Incorporated (SDI) manufactured electrical relays at this site between 1954 and 1994. Operations involved electroplating, molding, machining and assembling. In 1986, SDI became subject to New Jersey's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act) due to a sale of the company's stock. Under ECRA, SDI entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP that obligated the company to investigate the environmental conditions at the site and conduct any necessary remedial actions. The initial findings of the investigation revealed there was significant contamination in the ground water and soil at the site, as well as in the sediments and surface water of a stream that flows through the property. In 1995, after operations at the plant terminated, SDI ceased to comply with the ACO. NJDEP and USEPA subsequently conducted an emergency removal action to dispose of drums of hazardous chemicals that remained at the facility. In 2000, the SDI site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for additional investigation and cleanup. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 2001 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the facility and evaluate remedial alternatives. Part of the work will be funded with a \$500,000 Letter of Credit that was posted by SDI as part of the 1986 ACO.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Emergency Removal Action					Planned
Sitewide					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

# Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive

Monroe Township

**Gloucester County** 

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsDelineated

Mercury

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Alternate Water Supply

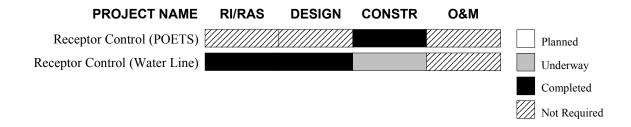
Mercury Provided

FUNDING SOURCES AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund \$33,000 Corporate Business Tax \$2,334,000

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the Crystal Lake Ground Water Contamination case. Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department, NJDEP and the U.S. Geological Survey between 1998 and 1999 identified 11 and 15 private potable wells in this area that exceeded New Jersey Drinking Water Standards for mercury and volatile organic compounds, respectively. The primary volatile organic contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). The sources of the volatile organic compounds and mercury are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was to extend public water lines to the homes within the CKE. By the end of 2001, the Monroe Township Municipal Utilities Authority had completed construction the water lines and connected approximately 200 homes using funds provided by NJDEP. The water line installation project will be considered complete in 2002 when all of the private potable wells within the CKE have been sealed. NJDEP and the Gloucester County Health Department is periodically sampling private potable wells outside the CKE to monitor the extent of the ground water plume. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



### **Washington Township Well 18**

Fries Mill Road Washington Township Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** 86 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Rural

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterTetrachloroethyleneConfirmed

Potable Water Tetrachloroethylene Treating

**FUNDING SOURCES**1986 Bond Fund
\$490,000

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

To reduce demand on the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer, a listed critical aquifer, the Washington Township Municipal Utilities Authority (MUA) constructed Well 18 in 1996. While aquifer testing prior to construction did not indicate any contamination, samples collected from the well after it was completed revealed the presence of tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels above the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded installation of an air stripper on the well to remove the contaminants was the most cost-effective remedy. Washington Township completed construction of the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT N	AME RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Air Stri	(ipper) ////////////////////////////////////				Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

# Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination Winslow Road Monroe Township Gloucester County

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable

State Lead, IEC **OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTEDCONTAMINANTSSTATUSGround WaterVolatile Organic CompoundsConfirmed

Potable Water Volatile Organic Compounds Treating

FUNDING SOURCES
Spill Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
\$9,000
\$366,000

#### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department in 1999 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and benzene. The source of the contamination is unknown. USEPA and NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the five wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a water supply alternatives analysis in 2001 that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy is to extend nearby water lines to the homes in the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination. The Monroe Township Municipal Utilities Authority plans to begin installing the water lines in 2002. The design and construction of the water lines is being funded by NJDEP. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

